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# MEMORIAL

Briefly pointing at some Advantages of the

# UNION

OF THE

# Two Kingdoms,

Humbly offered to the Consideration  
of the Commissioners appointed for  
that end.

L O N D O N,

Printed and are to be Sold by J. Nute near Sta-  
tioners-Hall. 1702.

*Fisher*

# MEMORIAL

Truly Yours &c

## UNION

OF THE



## TWO

Thimble offered to the Commission  
of the Commissioners appointed for  
that end

and are to be sold by  
James Hall.

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TO His Grace, *James D. of Queensberry*,  
principal Secretary of State for the  
Kingdom of Scotland, and the other  
Lords, Gentlemen and Burgesse,  
Commissioners for the Union of  
the two Kingdoms.

May it please your Grace and Lordships, &c.

**H**AVING taken pains, not only to inform  
my self from others, but by Expe-  
riments of my own, to gain the  
Knowledge of the Nature, and proper Methods  
of managing the Fishing upon the Coasts of  
Scotland: And likewise to demonstrate, I  
think, very clearly the mighty Advantages  
(of several sorts) the improvement thereof  
would bring, not only to our own Native  
Country, but to the Kingdom of England:  
And that the same cannot effectually be brought  
to



## The Dedication.

to pass, without the Union of both Kingdoms:  
Upon all which Account, I thought it my Duty to lay before your Grace and Lordships, &c. What I had to say upon this important Article of our Union; and none of the least Advantages will accrue by it to Great Britain. And I shall be ready from time to time, further to explain what is here briefly laid down, as your Lordships shall think fit to require it.

*A* And I hope my good Intentions will procure my Pardon from your Lordships for this Presumption; if not the favourable Acceptance of the mean Endeavours of

My Lord,

Your Grace's and Lordships, &c.

Most Obedient and Humble

Servant,

J. B.



# MEMORIAL.

**I** Am inform'd that the Commissioners of both Nations to treat for an Union have had several Meetings, got over some Matters of Form, and agreed on some Preliminaries as to the method of proceeding; and that both sides profess great forwardness for a Conclusion, the sincerity whereof Time will discover.

For if both Parties really intend to adjust the Matter, it will be easie to find a Reconcilement, or bring the Difference so near, that, with safety, it may be referred to the Determination of her Majesty, who cannot in the least be suspected to have any foreign or separate Interest from that of her Subjects in general. And as nothing can add so much to the greatness and Glory of her Reign, than the effecting that in her Time, which in all former Reigns proved unpracticable; so nothing can conduce more to make the Ministry famous to succeeding Ages.

**B** And

And as at present in *England* is the best and ablest set of Ministers, that hath been known for many Years; I presume they will neither insist upon Trifles, or offer any Scheme to the *Scots*, but such as in Honour, Interest and Reason, can be yielded to; nor ought the *Scots* to demand or insist upon any thing unpracticable, or repugnant to the *England* Constitution.

It seems that *French* and *Dutch* Interest and Influence hath, on former occasions too much prevailed to obstruct the conclusion of an Union; the one losing thereby the diversion of an old Ally; and the other fearing to be beat out of their great Nursery of Seamen, to wit, their Fishing on the Coast of *Scotland*.

Nothing can make us rich but Trade; or, any thing give us Trade, but either an entire Union with *England*, or an entire separation, one of which, in some few Years, must infallibly be our Fate.

For as by this Union we shall be free of the necessity of running our selves into Popish and Foreign Alliancess and Dominion, so will *England* be free of the dangerous Consequences thereof, and have the spacious bordering back-Door shut against the Evils that otherwise may fall out.

Trade will beget us plenty of Money, and that will not only raise the present value of our Lands, but put us upon, and encourage to various improvements thereof; and what ever Trade we get thereby will not in the least diminish from the present Trade of *England*; but be so much an augmentation thereto, we only being able to supply *England* with what they want; to wit, Hands to keep and maintain the present, and to be acquired Plantations, and Seamen for common Sailors, the proper Nursery thereof, we have by our Fishings, which they want.

For the East and West *India* Trades, and all other long Voyages; tho' they employ many Seamen, yet Experience shows that they destroy more than they breed; and the

New

*New-Castle* Coal Trade, when considered how much they go on the pinch to Sail cheap, and how few Hands they employ on each Shlp, their Men must all of them be Seamen or unfit for their purpose, whereas Fishings do yearly of Land-men breed Sea-men: Neither can I see any good Nurseries of Seamen *England* hath, unless it be the Fisheries of *New-found-Land*, which to improve the *French*, must be dislodged and beat off there; besides that being so long a Voyage, many Seamen are lost, as well as made by it.

And as to *England's* Fishing at home, in many places they are dwindled away to nothing; the most considerable whereof was at *Tarmouth* for North-Sea Cod and Red Herrings, both which are fallen off to such a degree, that whereas from *Tarmouth* alone, there went Yearly betwixt sixty and eighty North-Sea-Boats to *Iceland*, &c. to fish for Cod, this last Year went only one Boat, and hereafter will be none; and their Red-Herrings, by reason of the high Duties upon Salt, Abuses in making thereof, and for want of the proper Salt for due cure, are so fallen of and out of repute in foreign Markets, that the Adventurers seem to be loofers; so that unless the Honourable House of Commons do timely take into their serious consideration and apply the proper Remedy, not only this goodly Nursery of Seamen, but likewise a very considerable branch of Trade, and Export of Natural Product, will be lost to the Nation, and all the Salt-works ruined.

The Island of *Great Britain*, by which of old both Nations were named, and by no other, being once close and intirely united in one Kingdom, one Parliament, under one common Law, and Church-Government, with a perpetual Toleration to all, whose Principles and Practices were consistent with the Civil Security, should in some

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few Years, be in a Capacity to subsist and maintain it self, without any Obligation to, or Dependancy upon foreign Alliances, and at the same time have the honour to hold the Ballance betwixt the contending Powers of *Europe*; and all this by having and holding the sole Dominion of the Seas, to which nothing can contribute so much as the Union with *Scotland*, and improving the advantages of Fishing, which God and Nature have so visibly and plentifully planted on that Coast, in almost all Seasons of the Year.

13 The Dominion of the Seas consists in the multitude of Shipping; Shipping is not of use without Seamen; and Seamen are not bred without Nurseries, neither is there any such Nurseries thereof in the World as Fisheries; witness the *Hollanders*, who for extent of Land, and number of Inhabitants are far inferior to *England*, and yet where the *English* have one Seaman, they have three, and all those mostly bred by their Fishings on the Coast of *Scotland*, where they Yearly fish with upwards of three thousand Busses, and every Bus yearly breeding eight Seamen; so that their three thousand Busses, if they have occasion, do yearly breed them twenty four Thousand Seamen.

The plenty of Cod-Fish, and their haunts on our Coasts, are unknown to Strangers, and even to our own common Fishers, who only fish for Countrey demand, and yet some of them will tell you to have seen by five Men in a Coble, in six Hourstime, eighteen Hundred Size Cod catcht; a Size Cod being of twenty four Inches and upwards in length, from Tail to Shoulders. I have had the curiosity, at my proper Charge, to carry a Master *Newfoundland* Fisher (with the Necessary Craft and Materials for catching and making of Fish) round the Eastern Coasts of *Scotland*, to examine the Nature of the Grounds and Deepings, by soundings all along, whereby the haunts  
of

of the Cod-Fish were discovered to be infinitely greater than formerly known, and the Conveniencies of our dry Winds without Fogs, our beachy Shoaers, safe Harbours, and nearness to the haunts of the Fish, do far exceed these in *Newfoundland*; and for the Quantity and Goodness of those Fish, when made, several, both *Spanish* and *Portugall* Merchants, having seen and eat of them, have very much praised and declared them valuable Commodities on these Coasts.

And as to Red-Herrings it is sufficient known what Encouragements we have to prosecute that Manufacture, at the Mouth of *Clyde*, *Loch Fyne* the *Lemes*, and the River *Forth*, where we have them at least a Month, or two sooner than at *Yarmouth*, and the purchase for the tenth part of what they cost there.

The designed brevity of this will not allow to inlarge further upon the Subject of Fishing at present; and therefore shall refer to the adjoyned Memorial sent from *Scotland*, for further particulars of the advantages of Fishings on that Coast: But if the desired Course of Affairs take, hereafter shall be published a large Treatise on the Subject of Salt and Fishing; by the perusal whereof every one, in a small time, may be fully inform'd of the various Methods of Catching, Curing and Packing of Fish, of the different Natures and Uses of Salt, and of the several demands of Fish in all the Markets of *Europe*.

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The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed as members of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers:

Mr. J. B. Connelley, President  
Mr. C. F. Johnson, Vice-President  
Mr. W. H. Lusk, Secretary  
Mr. E. A. Tamm, Treasurer

The Board of Directors will meet at the Hotel New York, New York, on Monday, January 1st, 1906.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the City of New York, for the year 1890.



# MEMORIAL

Shewing the Advantages the Kingdom of Scotland may have by the Undertaking, and Improvement of Fishings for Export, whether by Societies, or singular Persons, mostly taken from the Pens and Mouths of Men of the greatest Knowledge and Experience in

## FISHING AND TRADE.

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Printed in the Year 1700.

# MEMORIAL, &c.

**A**S we owe it to our Country, to communicate what we think may conduce to make it flourish, so Men in Power and Authority ought to encourage such Attempts: All Publick Works, tending to the advantage both of Prince and People, deserve publick Encouragement, and all those that are to partake of the Benefit, ought likewise to joyn in the furtherance of the Thing.

Of such a quality is the Fishing on the Coasts of *Scotland*, being a solid and sure Contrivance, upon a Treasure at our very Doors, and for the putting forth our Hands to take, which, though hitherto so much neglected by our selves, yet at some hundreds of Miles distance hath been taken up by our Neighbours, to a vast Increase of their Wealth, Greatness and Power.

The general Encouragements, from the Publick, that such an undertaking doth require, are the Revising and Adapting to present use, such Laws as are already made, and the making of other necessary new ones in favour of, and for the encourageing of Fishing Companies, to the end, that by the Immunities and Priviledges given, Strangers may be encouraged and invited, not only to joyn in their Money, for the carrying on, and supporting a Manufacture and Trade; the subject Matter whereof, is our own Natural Product, but likewise to transplant themselves and Families, to the peopling our Country, promoting of Trade, improvement of our waste Grounds, and bettering of all sorts of Manufacture, neither for some time shall we be able to carry on the Work to any Perfection, without their Help and Direction.

Nor is it to be doubted, but that the Representatives of the Kingdom, considering the Advantages arising from this Trade, will give a National Countenance to it, and an advantageous Constitution by Authority of Parliament.<sup>1</sup>

For

For tho' I do conclude, that private Persons may proceed upon this Undertaking, without any fear of Loss in the end, provided they understand how to manage their own Affairs, and have Persons expert in Catching, Curing and Packing the Fish, and in the Nature and Use of Salts.

Yet the matter may be difficult, and expensive at first, and perhaps, above the reach of particular Men, let them be never so well inclined, publick Spirited, and desirous to compass a thing that may be a lasting Benefit to their Country, especially considering, that we may have to deal with Competitors, who will use endeavours to Quash and Dishearten the Undertaking in the beginning.

So that to put this Affair in such a Motion as may continue for a long Term of Time; it may be worth the Consideration of such as study the common Welfare, whither it may not be advisable for the Publick, to give some Foundation for the Encouragement of private Persons, who otherways may be loath to venture upon an Experiment, that hath hitherto so often miscarried, through meerly by ill Conduct, Design, or Mismanagement.

*The Influence this Fishing-Trade will have on the Prosperity of the Nation.*

1. It will be a Foundation of Wealth to the Kingdom; for besides the Gain of the Adventurers, it will Yearly sensibly add to the National Stock.

2. It will encrease Shipping and multiply Sea-men, every Buss being computed to breed eight Sea-men Yearly, and to furnish Trade for two, or three Ships more; so that when *And P* once we come to imploy fifty Busses for Fishing at Sea, we shall Yearly add four Hundred to the Number of our Sea-men, and above an hundred Sail of other Ships to the Number of our Shipping.

3. It will bring the Ballance of Trade, with most Nations on our side, by bringing in Commodities on the Truck, which we now pay ready Money for, and our Ballance we shall receive in *specie*, or value in Exchange.



4. It will many ways raise the value of Lands, particularly by the encouraging of planting our waterish and most barren Grounds with Aller and Willows, of which is to be made Hoops, Baskets, &c. and when grown to large Trees, the best of Charcoal for making of Gun-powder, and consequently a new mean of Export.

5. It will free the Country of Loyterers and Beggars, by imploying some at Catching, some at Curing the Fish, others at Spinning making of Nets, Hooks, Lines, Ropes, &c.

6. there is scarce any condition of people that will not be the better for it, and the Community most of all, for as Trade begets Trade, so this will do Commerce, people the Country, enrich the Merchant both by Export and import, and the Tradesman by setting all Hands to Work, ten Thousand Pound *Sterling* in this, being computed to employ more hands than forty thousand in any other Trade we are capable of.

The Profits already got by these of late, have only Filled by halves, is of some encouragement to the Undertakers, whereof the greatest Gainers will be such, whose Lands are adjoyning to, and are Proprietors of the Harbours, Ports, Creeks, and other places of Manufacture.

All great Companies being of uneasie Management, and subject to Jealousies and Division. It is proposed that this Trade shall be most advantageously carried on, and managed by divers small Companies, consisting of some Noblemen and Gentlemen, with a mixture of Merchants.

And to the end that this Trade, when it comes to bear, may be brought up to, and kept in due Repute in Forreign Markets; it will be highly necessary, that we tie our selves up to such Rules and Methods, as may be thereunto subservient, and have the same enacted into Laws, under the severest of Penalties; for which end, such of the *Dutch* Edicts and Regulations, as are applicable to our Circumstances, shall be Translated.

Now there are only two ways of Fishing, the one by open Boats, as in *Newfoundland*; the other by Busses or small Doggers, who may promiscuously Fish for Herrings and Codd, tho' for the most part they Fish for Herrings, that turning to best account.

For in this Trade alone it is computed, that the *Dutch* do employ about two Hundred Thousand Mariners and Fishers, and that the Yearly Amount, of the Value of their Export of Fish, into the *Sound*, *Hamburgh*, *Russia*, *Sweden*, and these other Eastern Countries, doth exceed a Million *Sterling*.

In their publick Edicts, they call it their *Golden Mine*, and assert it to yield them more Treasure than *Potosi*, or both *Indies* to *Spain*; for *An. 1680*, upon taking account of the several Trades and Employments, by which they subsisted, in order to find which best deserved the Protection and Encouragement of the Publick, it appeared, that the number of the Subjects of the *States General*, were two Million four Hundred and fifty Thousands, of which, besides those employed in the In-Land Fishery, four Hundred and fifty Thousand were then maintained by Fishing at Sea, and the Traffick depending thereon; since which they have much increased the number of their Busses.

That both the Herring and Codd Fishing, lies fairer for us than the *Dutch* is very evident, there being a great many Advantages we have that they want, and none they have we want, save Industry.

For our Coasts do yield us a continual Sea Harvest of Gain, no Season of the Year passing away without some apparent means of profitable Employment, to such as with Diligence will apply, themselves to Fishing, which, from the beginning of the Year to the latter end thereof, continueth upon some part or other of our Coasts, and that in great Shoales and infinite Numbers, even in our very Lakes and Bays as well as on our Coasts, where, in case of Storm, Unloading, taking in of Provisions, or the like, it is not above three, or four hours work to recover a Harbour, and without any  
loss



loss of time to refit and put to Sea again : Whereas the *Dutch* have usually five or six hundred Miles to Sail before they come to their first Fishing, and then they lie at the mercy of the Winds, for want of a Port, and in case of Unloading they have as far back again, which takes up a great deal of time, hinders the business and endangers the loss of their Markets.

Tho' true it is, that sometimes they have their *Tagers*, or *Chasers* to take off their Fish at Sea, and to re-furnish their Busses with Salt, Casks and other Necessaries, which adds to the Charges ; and yet if it happens to be but a rough or rowling Sea, they must lie by and wait for a Calm : Whereas with us that are in Harbour, the work of Unloading, Repacking and sending away our Fish to the first Markets, goeth on in all Weather ; so that in respect of the nearness of the Fishing, and the vents into the East Countries, the wages of Servants, cheapness of Victualing, and commodiousness of our Ports and Harbours to receive the Busses on all occasions, we have very far the better of them.

In so far that upon the whole, we can catch, cure and pack Herrings by two thirds Cheaper than they, which will do much more than answer one third difference that may be between us and them on the price of Money.

The Fishing Trade being then so profitable and lying so open to us, that we may Master it with less Expense, Difficulty and Hazard, than the *Dutch*, it will be our own Faults if we do not improve it to the greatest Temporal Blessing, Providence seems to bestow on a people.

Having it planted on our Coasts, we seem to be courted to receive it, for if we do but second the Gifts of Nature with our own Industry, we cannot well fail to attain the Advantages pointed at.

And now the Desires of the People of *Scotland* running strongly to Trade, there seems nothing wanting, but that Men in Authority give the necessary Encouragements to this and all other such National Attempts.

**F I N I S.**